



THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 19, 1901.

THE "PEACE CONFERENCE" which met in New York this week has adjourned. It was held under the auspices of the National Civic Federation and was called for the purpose of bringing the prominent representatives of labor and capital face to face, so to speak, and harmonize, if possible, divergent interests. Nothing has happened in the past that gives much, if any, encouragement to base the hope that capital and labor will in the near future reconcile all differences. However, it is not in a pessimistic spirit that the efforts of the participants of this peace conference and the addresses made should be considered, yet, with Mr. C. M. Schwab, president of the steel trust, drawing his one million dollar salary, and Mr. John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, perhaps enjoying a salary of two thousand dollars per annum, "strongly advocating peace," one wonders how all this is to be brought about, and after all, the question will be asked, as it was centuries ago, "Why do you cry peace, peace when there is no peace?" Some sensible things may have been done, and some remarks pertinent to the occasion made, Senator Hanna who was a delegate to the conference is quoted as follows:

I would rather have the credit of making successful the movement to bring labor and capital into close relation of confidence and reliance than to be President of the United States. If by resigning my seat in the United States Senate I could bring to fruition the plans that we are now fostering to make strikes, lockouts and great labor disputes impossible, I would gladly do so. I think it is the greatest thing that could be accomplished in this country. I would want no greater monument than to have the world remember that I did something to end wars between American capital and labor.

Whatever may be a man's politics, be he rich or poor, or one who in days of political turmoil and strife made Mr. Hanna one of the targets of his criticism and witicism yet, he will be slow in questioning Mr. Hanna's sincerity. Mr. Hanna is not a poor man; he is a rich man, and as a manufacturer has seen, and been thrown much among the laboring men. Few are now looking for the millennium but if anything is possible in bringing about a better understanding between labor and capital, through this "peace conference" and the committees appointed to bring it about, then like Mr. Hanna would any reasonable man cheerfully give up his life's work and make any other sacrifice in order to be the agent by which capital and labor could say "all the clouds that lowered upon our house in the deep bosom of the ocean buried." Hope springs eternal in the human breast, and it is to be hoped that the "peace conference" will, like the Bible, some day describe the lion and the lamb lying down together.

THE REPUBLICAN majority in the House did not lose any time in rushing through the Philippine tariff. It cannot be pushed in the Senate with such celerity. Under the peculiar ruling of the Supreme Court—that the Philippine Islands are a part of the country for some purposes and only appurtenances for other purposes—the democratic Senators should fully discuss the bill which applies Dingley tariff rates to imports from the Philippines and different export and import duties on goods brought to or sent from Philippine ports. The people should be enlightened as to the progress of our new colonial policy. Representative Henry, of Texas, severely arraigned the Sugar Trust in the House yesterday in connection with the bill. He said the chairman of the ways and means committee stated on Monday that the recent decision of the Supreme Court had made the passage of the bill necessary. Mr. Henry denied this, saying it made the bill possible, but there was nothing in it to make the bill necessary and said:

"This bill is to be put through the House at the behest of the Sugar Trust and the other great trusts of the country. Levy a tax upon the goods of foreign countries brought into the Philippines, but allow free trade between those islands and this country. Then take from the United States Treasury the six or seven millions of dollars necessary for the public schools of the islands. We spend \$100,000,000 annually to support our army in the islands, in addition to the cost of maintaining the navy there, and the \$200,000,000 which was paid for the territory."

THE REPUBLICAN papers of Washington make no distinction between this country and the republican party which now controls it and to them who believe that the republican party is the "whole thing," all who oppose the administration's plans now before Congress are "disloyal," "malcontented," &c. In the House this week several prominent democratic members made able and convincing arguments against the Philippine tariff bill and because of this one of the papers alluded to says:

"The more pertinent question is how long will it be before American politicians cease to take sides against their country in contests where the nation stands committed before the world, and indecision or retreat would mean the serious impairment of the national prestige? What is better politics or better patriotism than to stand by the United States?"

The democratic politicians are just as patriotic as are the republicans and are equally anxious to "stand by the United States," but they refuse to make patriotism a cloak for racecraft or to hide the wrong the Philippine tariff bill will inflict upon the unfortunate people of that country.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.) Washington, December 19.

Col. Hepburn, chairman of the House committee on interstate and foreign commerce, today reported to the House the bill for the construction of a Nicaraguan canal. In a 1,500 word report he outlined the purposes of the measure. Section 1 authorizes the President to secure from the states of Costa Rica and Nicaragua control of the territory needed for the canal. Section 2 authorizes the construction of the canal from near Greytown, on the Caribbean, to near Brito on the Pacific, also the construction of harbors at the termini and to make necessary provisions for defense of the canal and the harbors. Sections 3 and 4 make provisions for surveys. Section 5 guarantees to Costa Rica and Nicaragua the use of the canal and harbors upon terms to be agreed upon. Section 6 appropriates \$10,000,000 and fixes the aggregate cost at \$180,000,000.

News has been received here that at a stormy meeting of the stockholders in Paris, Mr. Hutin has been forced to resign the presidency of the Panama canal company. The reason for this action was dissatisfaction with Mr. Hutin's course while in Washington in his dealings with the Isthmian canal commission and the State department. It was the desire of the stockholders that the Panama canal company that a definite and reasonable offer should be made to the United States government of a price at which its property could be secured by the United States for the construction of an American canal over the Panama route. Instead of submitting such an offer which could be accepted by the canal commission, Mr. Hutin refrained from naming any price and insisted upon the appointment of appraisers to set a value upon it. He finally put in an ambiguous statement which the commission interpreted to mean that the price he asked was \$109,000,000. In view of the fact that the total value of the canal property at only \$40,000,000, even these members of the commission who had favored the Panama route abandoned their position. Mr. Hutin also committed the indiscretion of retaining as his counsel M. Jules Beaulieu, chancellor of the French Embassy, thus giving the impression that the French Government was interested in the canal. It is too early as yet to indicate what will be the effect of Hutin's resignation from the case upon the canal situation in Congress, but it is expected that the first result will be the filing with President Roosevelt of the Secretary of State of a definite offer to sell the Panama canal to the United States at a reasonable figure.

There are now not less than 20 bills and resolutions before the House and Senate bearing on the Schley-Sampson controversy. All endorsing, in some manner, the attitude of Admiral Schley. Speaker Henderson has let it be known that in his view Congress is not the proper place for such a discussion. He has taken neither side in the controversy. He can as speaker prevent the subject from reaching the floor as being voted on.

The President today sent to the Senate for ratification a new extradition treaty between the United States and Belgium.

Congressman Pearre today introduced a bill to revive the rank of Vice Admiral and that Rear Admirals Sampson, Schley, and Clark shall be appointed to the rank for a term of 10 years.

The nomination of Governor Otero, of New Mexico, for another term has been approved by the Senate on account of charges made against Otero by Chicago people of New Mexico.

The President today sent to the Senate a large number of nominations including that of Norman Hutchison, of California, to be secretary of the United States at Santiago, Chile, and a large number of postmasters. Official announcement was made at the White House today that the President will nominate John C. Dancy, colored, of Wilmington, N. C., as register of deeds of the District of Columbia, to succeed Henry P. Smith, Dancy was collector of customs under President Harrison. The President has decided to nominate Dr. J. R. A. Cropper, of St. Joseph, Mo., as minister to Liberia, to succeed Owen W. Smith, colored, of North Carolina.

Mr. William O'Brien, the fashionable radical, who was mysteriously assaulted at her K street residence about ten days ago, is better this morning than she has been for forty-eight hours, and it is possible that she may recover sufficiently to give the name of the offender and her assailant. The doctors, however, have no hopes of her ultimate recovery. During a few semi-conscious moments yesterday she said she did not know who assaulted her.

The first session of the detailed report of the Finance Commission made public today at the War Department deals principally with the organization of civil government in the various provinces of the archipelago, although some space is devoted to the five provinces of the Philippines during the past year. The entire report of the Commission, which is to be given out to the press in sections from day to day, is 75,000 words in length, making a printed book of 150 octavo pages.

Mr. condition of Admiral Sampson is very alarming and has been for weeks. This statement was made this morning by Dr. P. M. Kixey, the physician in charge. He added that there had been no change in the past twenty-four hours. The nature of Admiral Sampson's malady is a question of the brain, in such that he may linger for weeks, possibly months. But his friends entertain no hopes for his recovery, and would not be surprised at any time to hear that the end had come.

THE PHILIPPINE TARIFF BILL. The bill to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands passed the House yesterday evening by a vote of 163 for to 129 against. Five republicans—Mr. Call of Missouri, Littlefield of Maine, Hataway of Idaho and Stevens of Minnesota—voted with the democrats against the bill, and three democrats—Robertson, Davey and Broussard of Louisiana, voted with the republicans for it. Meyer, a democrat of Louisiana, was paired in favor of the bill with Foster, an Illinois democrat. Warner, of Illinois, who voted against the Porto Rican bill last Congress, voted for the Philippine measure today. Crampacker, of Indiana, who also voted against the Porto Rican bill was absent.

Just before the vote was taken on the passage of the bill the attitude of the minority was defined in a motion to recommit offered by Mr. Richardson, the minority leader. It instructed the ways and means committee to report the bill back amended so as to reduce the customs and internal revenue laws of the United States to a revenue basis, and to extend them to the Philippines, until the latter, with the aid of the United States, should be able to set up a stable, independent government. This proposition did not command a republican vote, and was defeated by a vote of 122 to 172.

Several calls were accomplished in the House yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. A number of members hastened from the hall to take evening trains out of town in anticipation of the holiday recess, which begins after adjournment today.

The general committee appointed by the conference to adjust differences between capital and labor has selected Senator Hanna as chairman and Samuel Gompers as vice chairman.

FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 19.

SENATE.

Anticipating a short session and an early adjournment for the holidays, many senators left last night for their homes. The consequence was a sparse attendance when the Senate met today at noon.

The Philippine tariff bill passed by the House yesterday was presented to the Senate among the early morning business.

Mr. Hanna introduced a bill providing for a pension for Mrs. Ida S. McKinley, of Canton, Ohio, widow of the martyred President.

Among the bills introduced were the following:

By Mr. Penrose: providing for revival of the grade of vice admiral and for the appointment of Wm. T. Sampson, Winfield S. Schley and Charles Clark, as Vice Admirals, for special gallantry in the recent war. It asks that their active service be extended ten years.

At 12:40 o'clock the Senate took up the consideration of executive business. At 1 o'clock the Senate concluded its deliberations in executive session and upon motion of Mr. Allison, adjourned for the holidays.

HOUSE.

The House met at noon. Upon motion of Mr. Cannon, a joint resolution was passed appropriating \$10,000 for the temporary force of copyists employed by the general land office.

Mr. Mann at first objected to the appropriation but when told by Mr. Cannon that several of the copyists employed were widows, he said: "On the ground of mercy, I withdraw my objection."

Mr. DeArmond rose to a question of personal privilege in order to deny stories that had been circulated in his district to the effect that he had held up the appointment of democrats to positions in the rural free delivery service. Some controversy followed when Speaker Henderson said: "If every quibble that members have in their districts over rural free delivery and other matters is to be aired in the House, very little public business will be transacted."

Mr. DeArmond held the floor, by virtue of unanimous consent, until 1:20, during which he attacked the "free public houses of Missouri" and especially one of whom he said, "may get into the Senate one of these days to the same result as that have been successful in other States."

The House agreed to take up the Nicaraguan canal bill January 7. The House adjourned until January 6 at noon.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A speech in behalf of the Boers, made by David Lloyd George, member of parliament, caused riots at Birmingham, England, last night.

Freezing weather is reported through most of Florida, snow falling near Tampa. Oranges and fruit are uninjured, but vegetables are said to be badly damaged.

Gen. W. F. Perry, who was a brigadier general in the Confederate army during the civil war, died yesterday at his home at Bowling Green, Ky., from pneumonia.

The Filipinos have been routed in six skirmishes in various parts of Batangas province. Gen. Smith recommended Private Heinz for a medal of honor for heroism on the field.

In Washington yesterday Jennie Dyrenforth submitted her answer to the bill for divorce recently filed by Gen. Robert G. Dyrenforth. Mrs. Dyrenforth also placed a cross bill on record.

Mr. Bushrod Robinson, one of Washington's oldest citizens and business men, died yesterday morning, after an illness of about a year. He was seventy-two years of age, and had been a sufferer from Bright's disease.

The Senate in executive session yesterday afternoon confirmed practically all the nominations that have been sent in by President Roosevelt. Among those disposed of were about 1,700 army appointments as well as a number of miscellaneous appointments.

In a general conversation at French Lick, Indiana, last night, Mr. Richard Croker expressed a very decided opinion that Admiral Schley would make a strong presidential candidate in 1904. While not expressing himself definitely upon the question of the second place, his idea seemed to be that the man for the vice presidency should be from the South, and that he should be one who saw service in the Cuban campaign. It is clear that he had in mind Gen. Fitzhugh Lee when he spoke.

President Roosevelt's appointment of Henry C. Payne, of Milwaukee, to be postmaster general, to succeed Charles Emory Smith, of Philadelphia, is generally accepted as the beginning of the break-up of the McKinley cabinet. Mr. Roosevelt, it is said, will be transferred to the State department, Mr. Hay going to England or to private life, and Messrs. Gage, Hitchcock and Long are slated to retire. It is reported that the resignation of Postmaster-General Smith was due to a disagreement with the President in regard to civil service rules.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Mr. Cornelius O'Leary, formerly of this city, but now of Roanoke has filed a petition in bankruptcy. The liabilities are \$75,000.

James Q. Stiff, who was shot by Herbert Marx in Westmoreland county, was in a critical condition last night at his home in that county.

Virginia century bonds sold at the Richmond Stock Exchange yesterday for 100, the highest figure on record. This includes, of course the January coupon of 1 1/2 per cent.

L. O. Wendenburg, a prominent lawyer, is to be tried by the committee on grievances of the Richmond Bar Association for alleged unprofessional conduct in securing the release from the Henric jail of John Kimble, alias "Frisco Sam," and John H. Morris, alias "California Shorty," noted criminals, who were arrested for robbing the Williamsburg bank of \$5,000. The alleged offense of Mr. Wendenburg was in securing in Norfolk a copy of an order entered by Judge Waddill entering a nolle prosequi in the cases of Kimble and Morris, so that they might be taken in custody by the Williamsburg authorities and tried in the State, and hurrying to Richmond ahead of the constables and procuring the release of the men, who made good their escape.

The First National Bank of Ballston, N. Y., opened its doors this morning for business after being closed six days because of the delinquency of its teller, Charles E. Fitcham.

THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

The feature of the Senate proceeding yesterday afternoon was the presentation to that body of Miss Mary Mildred, a daughter of Gen. Robert E. Lee. Miss Lee, who has been in the city several days, was in the chamber soon after the opening of the session. Mr. Wickham, whose father was a distinguished general of cavalry, said: "Mr. President, I have the honor to announce that the daughter of the greatest man America has produced is a visitor in the chamber. I refer to the daughter of Gen. Robert Edward Lee." The Senate took a recess for five minutes, during which the members were presented to the lady.

The Senate consumed a large part of the day's session in consideration of a bill to prevent the sale of meat in Virginia as Virginia meat ground from other States. The measure is regarded as very important to the farmers of Virginia. There were flaws found in the bill, and it went over until today.

The Senate passed a joint resolution providing for a committee of five senators and seven delegates to represent the general assembly at the inauguration of the governor on the first of January. The House concurred, but the committees were not named.

HOUSE.

The House, by a vote of 43 to 36, refused to put on the calendar the resolution passed by the Senate on Monday setting aside \$300,000 for pensions to Confederate soldiers. The motion required a two-thirds vote. It went to the finance committee. There is no doubt that it will pass, but it cannot do so before the recess, or until a bill properly safeguarding the distribution of the pension money can be passed.

Another matter of interest brought to the attention of the House was the report of the committee appointed at the last regular session to inquire and report as to the most humane method of executing prisoners. Mr. Hanley, the chairman of the committee, submitted the recommendation of the State Board of Health, to whom this subject had been referred. That board suggests that executions be by electrocution and take place in the penitentiary. If conducted by experts, this mode of death, the board says, "is less cruel to the criminal and less abhorrent to the essential officials and the public." The report was ordered printed.

Mr. Catton's bill providing for separate street cars for whites and negroes came up in the house committee on roads yesterday morning, but its consideration was deferred until February 20. The author wanted the decision of the measure to proceed and declared that there was a demand for the passage of such an act. Representatives of the Richmond street railway company and delegates from other cities opposed an immediate hearing.

Mr. Catton finally yielded, with the understanding that no further delay shall be asked by the companies. The general separate car law has given great satisfaction in Virginia, and this new move creates much interest.

Mr. Brand's bill to amend the charter of the Potomac River Railroad Company was also passed by the committee appointed by the House Committee on Privileges and Elections to confer with the attorney general as to the necessity of reapportioning the State for House and senatorial districts before the end of the year 1901 have waited upon Mr. Monaghan, and it is given out as his opinion that the "year" mentioned in the Constitution means the tenth legislative year. The authorities sustain the position that the legislature may perform this work in some other year if not done in 1901. There has been some conflict of opinion and a little feeling over the question of whether this work should be done by the legislature or the Constitutional Convention.

The house committee on general laws last night, after two sessions lasting more than four hours decided to report favorably the bill offered by Mr. Bland, of Portsmouth, taking the appointment of quarantine officer for the district of Elizabeth River out of the hands of the governor and leaving it to the board of quarantine commissioners as appointed to alternate between Norfolk and Portsmouth.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The Constitutional Convention yesterday disposed of the report of the Judiciary Committee and ordered it to be printed "as amended." This is the first and only action of the new Constitution yet disposed of by the convention since it assembled here on June 12 last. As adopted the judiciary system will be composed of five supreme judges and 18 circuit judges. All of the present circuit courts are retained. Cities of under 10,000 inhabitants are permitted to determine by election whether they shall continue their present local courts.

There was an interesting discussion in the committee on the whole on what, in effect, whether the local school boards shall have the power to maintain white schools. The question came up on the consideration of the report of the Committee on Education, a part of which had been recommended. Mr. Eggleston, of Charlotte, moved to strike from the section requiring that before "higher schools may be maintained the primary grades be kept up at least four and a half months in each year."

The striking out of this section would have given the local boards power to give all the money for the maintenance of white schools. Mr. Eggleston made a speech in favor of his proposition, in which he asked whether this convention did not propose to do at least as well for the white people of the State as the Underground body. The constitution adopted by the latter did not have any such requirement. Rev. Dr. Dunaway supported Mr. Eggleston's position. Rev. Dr. McIlwaine, of Prince Edward, the chairman of the committee, made a vigorous speech against the amendment.

There was no quorum of the suffrage conference last night, and Dr. McIlwaine did not make his argument. There will be no further conference until January 3.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure a Cough or Cold, or Whooping Cough, or Measles Cough without fail. Best for Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Grippe, Pneumonia, Consumption and Lung Affections. Gives quick, sure results. Price 25c. Sold by Richard Gibson and all druggists.

If you would have an appetite like a bear and a relish for your meals take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They correct disorders of the stomach and regulate the liver and bowels. Price, 25 cents. Samples free at Richard Gibson's drug store.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

From Richmond.

Richmond, Va., Dec. 19.—The convention today discussed the school questions. The Pollard resolution was voted down. Mr. Glass submitted a new plan that was debated but not voted upon.

Terrible Explosion and Loss of Life.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 19.—Nine men were killed and five others were injured an explosion in the Bobo furnace operated by Jones & Laughlin, this morning at 6:30. Damage to the plant will amount to about \$20,000. The accident was one of the worst that has occurred in this city for years. Thousands of people on their way to work at the above hour witnessed the catastrophe with horror. Some of the victims were literally roasted to death and many of the injured are so badly burned that it is feared they will not live through the day. The explosion occurred in one of the big blast furnaces. The night crew men were at work on top of the furnace over 120 feet from the ground. They were just getting ready to quit work when the gas which had accumulated in the furnace exploded and the tons of molten metal, cinders, and slag were thrown over the unfortunate men on the top of the structure. When the gas let go a panic ensued and all made a rush for the elevator, but it had come down and there was no escape. To jump meant death. To remain on the platform was certain doom. The only thing that they seemed to try to do was to spring over the edge of the iron railing and try to shield themselves from the fury of the flames by holding on to the railing. There the crew hung until they were unconscious. They then dropped to the roof of the mill below, a distance of 85 feet, a mass of burned and charred flesh, every bone in their bodies being broken, an unrecognizable mass of human flesh.

The bodies of some of the dead and many of the injured were strewn about the yard beneath the furnace, some of the dead having fallen from the slippery roof to the ground.

To remove the dead from the roof of the mill it was necessary to summon a hook and ladder company, and the hookmen carried the frightfully mangled bodies to the morgue wagon. All the men at work on top of the furnace were Slavs and Poles.

Fatal Train Collision.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 19.—Two Southern Pacific overland trains came into collision near Upland, Monterey county, at 2 o'clock this morning. A number of trainmen and passengers, probably ten or twelve, are reported dead. The northbound train was in flames at last reports. Both engines were demolished. A large number of surgeons and a wrecking train were sent from San Francisco at 4 o'clock. The wounded are being brought to San Francisco. The members of the American Red Cross team and about 100 discharged soldiers were on one of the trains.

The Southern Pacific Company at 10 a. m. reported that about fifty passengers were injured but none killed in the Upland wreck. The only dead are Fireman Garland and Express Messenger Mason.

Killed by a Jealous Husband.

Portsmouth, N. D., Dec. 19.—W. J. Selvage, a young insurance agent died at the city hospital last evening from a bullet wound in his stomach, the injury inflicted Monday by C. Baker, whose name had been broken up, he charged, by Selvage's persistent attentions to his wife, Mrs. Baker states that she had ordered Selvage out of the house when he came to solicit insurance, but that he had finally agreed to elope with him. His aggression toward his wife, she says, followed an attempt of Selvage to kiss her to which Baker was a witness.

Suicide of a Lawyer.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 19.—Hiram Bigelow, a young lawyer who recently came here from New York, committed suicide some time during Tuesday night in his apartment at the Vincennes Hotel. He had gone to bed, and placing a bowl containing two spoons saturated with chloroform, near his pillow, had inhaled the fumes. Miss Belle Shieley, Harrisburg, Pa., to whom he had just addressed a letter was married a few days ago to a lawyer in that place, and it thought this had something to do with the suicide.

Foreign News.

St. Petersburg via Frontier, Dec. 19.—The census returns show the population of Russia to be 135,668,000, and that of St. Petersburg, 1,284,920.

Birmingham, Dec. 19.—As a result of the riots at the pro-Boer meeting at the town hall last night eleven persons have been arrested. David Lloyd George, M. P., was not permitted to speak at the meeting. It was Mr. George's public abuse of Chamberlain that stirred up the Birmingham friends of the colonial secretary and started the riot. Mr. Chamberlain said he did not blame the people for refusing to hear Lloyd-George but he deplored the damage done to the town property.

Rome, Dec. 19.—Count Camillo Pecci, the favorite nephew of the Pope, will visit "hub early in 1902, to inspect his estates near Santiago. He is delighted with the passage of the control of the island from Spain. After visiting Cuba Count Pecci will proceed to the United States.

Lisbon, Dec. 19.—During a heavy gale with high winds last night, a Portuguese ship was wrecked in the harbor here. Fifteen of her crew were drowned.

TRAGEDY OF A LORD WHO LOST HIS MIND.—The death of the Earl of Sefton ended a tragedy of peculiar interest. He died on the wealthiest man in all England, but he didn't know it. The estate which he inherited was large, and prudent investments which he had planned in Liverpool turned out enormously profitable. But a short time before he came into possession of his father's property the young lord was running, and being thrown from his horse was strangely injured. His reason left him in that shock, and for years his mind was in blackness. At that time he was engaged to marry Lady Mary Willoughby, the pretty daughter of Lord Ancester. As Lord Sefton did not recover his reason, that engagement was finally cancelled. A few years ago Lord Sefton's mind seemed to be emerging from the cloud, and it was hoped he would recover. But he soon relapsed and died. All those years he never saw the outside world again. The property has been managed by his younger brother, Mr. O'bert, who resided on the family estate and was boundlessly paid.

In view of the opposition of the Anglo-American Cable Company to the tests in wireless telegraphy made by Signor Marconi, near St. John, N. E., the latter has decided to accept the offer made by Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, of this city, of his estate on Cape Breton.

At the residence of the bride's parents, on Wednesday, December 18, 1901, by Rev. J. Ernest Thackeray, of Norfolk, Mr. JOHN ARNISTAD CARTER, of Portsmouth, Va., and Miss ASHLEY CHRISTIAN DEMPSEY, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Dempsey, of this city.

DIED. On Wednesday, December 18, 1901, at 1:30 p. m., at her home, No. 300 Duke street, Mrs. JANE AITCHISON, wife of Mr. Andrew Aitchison. Funeral tomorrow (Friday) afternoon at 3 p. m. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.—(Washington papers please copy.)

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DUEL IN A ROOM.

Daniel Bradburn was killed and David Fagan badly wounded in a fight in a small room in William Hall's boarding house Uniontown, Pa., about 12 o'clock Tuesday night. Both men were crazy with hatred, and when Mrs. Hall tried to prevent the duel she was not through the hand and her husband in the head.

Two girls whom the men were with earlier in the evening are thought to know what caused the tragedy, but they were reluctant to tell anything to the coroner yesterday. Other causes helped to bring about the trouble.

One of Hall's boarders was robbed of some money Monday night, and Bradburn was accused. Fagan also accused Bradburn of stealing from him. Later Fagan had Bradburn arrested for assault, for which he was fined.

Bradburn swore he would kill Fagan, but later in the evening, after he had bought a revolver, Bradburn and Jennie Addie went downtown with Fagan and Jennie's sister, Ella.

Before the two men left the Addie home something occurred that brought the passions of both to white heat, and Bradburn made an assault on Fagan. Fagan protected himself with a poker and went home. When Bradburn came in at midnight and found Fagan waiting in the dining room, he flourished his revolver and told Fagan to get his gun.

"I killed a man in Cumberland and I am going to kill you," he said as Fagan backed out of the room and went for his revolver, which he kept in his trunk. Mrs. Hall and some of the boarders tried to keep Fagan from entering the room where Bradburn was waiting him, but he dashed them aside.

The first shot was fired by Bradburn, and Mrs. Hall snatched at his arm as he fired, the ball going through her hand. Then she was pushed aside.

Ten shots were fired, and as Bradburn's empty revolver dropped from his hand he fell over on the bed with a ball in his head and two in his side. Fagan was shot through the breast. He left the house in a short time and lay in a stable until noon yesterday when he gave himself up.

The Addie girls' testimony did not disclose what had brought the men to such a murderous condition.

SCHLEY'S BILL OF EXCEPTIONS.

Admiral Schley's bill of exceptions to the verdict of the Naval Court of Inquiry, which condemned his conduct in the West Indies campaign, was filed with Secretary Long yesterday. Thirty-one persons are given why the findings and opinions of the court should be overruled by the Secretary. Admiral Schley takes exception to the conclusions of the court on every point, and holds generally that the court failed to consider his testimony and that of his witnesses.

He declared all evidence in his favor was ignored by the court and that he stands deprived of common law rights. Evidence is quoted to prove how utterly at variance with admitted facts is the ruling of the majority. Mr. Bayner, counsel for Admiral Schley, says that the evidence of the Admiral and of his witnesses was wholly ignored and justice guaranteed up the constitution was withheld. Secretary Long will take up the only written arguments.